

KONOVALOV, S.A.; CHESTNOV, P.G.; GOLUBENKOVA, N.I.; BORODKINA, V.V.

Fermentation of starchy raw materials with molasses sirup added.
Spir. prom. 26 no.7:43-46 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Fermentation) (Alcohol)

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.; KONOVALOV, S.A.; GOLUBENKOVA, N.I.;
VASILENKO, T.V.

Yeast hybrid increasing the yield of alcohol in the process of
the fermentation of molasses. Mikrobiologiya 32 no.6:1052-1058
N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.

LOVCHINOVSKIY, Z.V.; ~~GOLUBENKO, N.I.~~; IVANCHENKO, F.K., kand. tekhn. nauk;
PIATONOV, G.M.

Studying the oscillations of a vibrating grizzly for sinter.
Met. 1 gornorud. prom. no.6:62-63 N-D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

L 11263-66

ACC NR: AP6000430

SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/65/000/010/0008/0011

AUTHOR: Bertinov, A. I. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor);
Andreyev, V. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Golubenko, Ya. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Magnetic-field distribution in contactless electric machines with an externally closed magnetic circuit

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, no. 10, 1965, 8-11

TOPIC TAGS: electric machine, electric generator

ABSTRACT: Unipolar magnetic fluxes were measured by a ballistic method; magnetic test coils were pasted over the external magnetic circuit. Experimental investigation has shown that a considerable alternating component of the working flux passing through the external frame reduces the efficiency and heats up the generator frame. This component amounted to 12% of the total flux (or to 23% of the working flux) in the case of no air gap between the stator core and the machine frame. The gap presence increased the magnetic flux in the stator core and decreased the

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UDC: 621.313.32.013

L 11263-66

ACC NR: AP6000430

alternating flux in the machine frame. This advantage is particularly pronounced in high-frequency high-speed machines. The end leakage flux amounted to about 28% of the working (or 16% of the total) flux. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 10 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

GC
Card 2/2

(A, N)	L 11601-66	SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0010/0010
ACC NR: AP60003144		
AUTHOR: Golubenko, Ye. A.		14 B
ORG: none		
TITLE: Method for manufacturing individual cosmetic single-wall artificial eyes. Class 30, No. 176041		
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 40		
TOPIC TAGS: eye, artificial eye, polymethylmethacrylate/ AKR 7 plastic		
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a method for manufacturing individual cosmetic single-wall artificial eyes. To simplify the technique, to insure complete correspondence between the inner surface of the artificial eye and the surface of the eyeball, to increase the strength, and to decrease the weight of the eye, the latter is made from a biologically inert plastic such as AKR-7, and is formed from a positive mold of the prosthesis eye. After the painting of the iris and blood vessels, the eye is covered with a transparent film of, say, polymethylmethacrylate.		
SUB CODE: 06/	SUBM DATE: 17Sep64	
Card 1/1	UDC: 617.7-089.28	

SOV/109-3-10-2/12

AUTHORS: Stal'makhov, V.S. and Golubentsev, A.F.

TITLE: On the Analysis of Multi-frequency Bunching in a Reflex Klystron-multiplier (K analizu mnogochastotnoy gruppirovki v otrazhatel'nom klistrone-umnozhitele)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 10, pp 1243 - 1253 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The system considered is shown diagrammatically in Figure 1. It is assumed that, in general, the various, generated frequencies are in a ratio ω_m/ω , such that the ratio can be any number, rational or irrational; in particular, it can be an integer. It is assumed that the resonator connected with the grids of the klystron (Figure 1) resonates at frequencies $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n$, so that the instantaneous voltage across the grids can be expressed by:

$$U = \sum_{m=1}^n U_m \sin(\omega_m t + \phi_m) \quad (1)$$

where ϕ_m is the initial phase. By substituting this

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expression into the equation of motion of the electrons, the expression for the transit angle at the output of the grids is in the form of Eq.(2), where the various coefficients are expressed by Eq.(3). In the above equations, the following notation is adopted: v_0 is the initial velocity, φ_0^* is the instant, free-transit angle in the intergrid space, φ_0 is the full, free-transit angle, θ_0 is the full, free-transit angle in the braking region, $\omega_m/\omega = N_m/N_1$ is the ratio of the m-th frequency and the fundamental, μ_m is a small parameter, M_m is the coefficient of electron coupling at the m-th frequency, and X_m is the bunching parameter. The bunched current can be expressed as a Fourier series and is given by Eq.(4). The coefficients A_k of the series can be expressed by Eq.(5) and if $l_1 = 0$,

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$\lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_k = 1 \dots \lambda_n = 0$, the bunched current $i(t_3)$ can be expressed by Eq.(7). The induced current is given by Eq.(8), where the coefficients K_k and L_k are expressed by Eq.(9). The electron admittance of the grid system is expressed by Eq.(10), where G_{ek} is the electron admittance at the k-th frequency, when the system is simultaneously excited at n frequencies. In the simplest case of two excitation frequencies, the corresponding electron admittances are expressed by Eqs.(11). These two equations were used to plot a number of graphs showing the electron admittances for various values of k. The resulting curves are given in Figures 2, 3 and 4. The transient process in the klystron can be described by Eqs.(12). On the basis of these equations, by employing the Lyapunov criterion, the stability conditions in the case of two-frequency excitation are expressed by the first two equations on p 1251; the equalities have to be satisfied simultaneously. The results of the analysis for the case of two-frequency operation are summarised by Eqs.(14), (16), (17) and (19).

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Eqs.(14) give the values of the electron admittances at the fundamental and the k-th frequencies. Eqs.(16) express the steady state amplitudes of the oscillations. Eqs.(17) define the starting currents, while Eqs.(18) give the overall efficiency of the system. There are 5 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1957

Card 4/4 1. Klystrons--Performance

38470

S/109/62/007/006/018/024
D266/D308

9.4230

AUTHOR: Golubentsev, A. F.

TITLE: Expression of travelling wave tube gain with the aid of a contour integral

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 6, 1962, 1046-1047.

TEXT: The author first considers the gain in the form given by Mullen (Trans IRE, ED-4, 1957, 2, 159) and finds that Mullen's $E_n(2\pi CN)$ function can be expressed with the aid of a contour integral as follows:

$$E_n(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C 2^{zt} \frac{t^n}{t^3 + p_1 t^2 + p_2 t + p_3} dt$$

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Expression of travelling ...

where $p_1 = j(b - jd)$; $p_2 = q$; $p_3 = j[q(b - jd) + 1]$; $b, d, q = 4QC$.
being Pierce's parameters. The integration contour contains all the
poles of the function $1/(t^3 + p_1 t^2 + p_2 t + p_3)$. E_n is expressed as
a power series resulting finally for the gain

$$G e^{j2\pi N} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\pi CN)^k}{k!} a_k$$

where

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Expression of travelling ...

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$$a_k = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{d^k}{du^k} \left\{ \frac{1 + p_2 u^2}{1 + p_1 u + p_2 u^2 + p_3 u^3} \right\}_{u=0}$$

An advantage of this representation is that the solution of the characteristic equation is not required.

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1961

Card 3/3

GOLUBENTSEV, A.F.

Applicability of the method of Quate's series to direct and
backward-wave magnetron amplifiers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
radiofiz. 6 no.4:857-858 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

GOLUBENTSEV, A.F.

Use of trigonometric series in solving TWT equations. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; radiofiz. 6 no.6:1179-1183 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhaniki i fiziki pri
Saratovskom universitete.

S/109/63/008/001/014/025
D266/D308

AUTHOR: Golubentsev, A. F.

TITLE: On the application of z-transformation for the solution of the equations of traveling wave tube

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v.8, no. 1, 1963, 108-115

TEXT: The purpose of the paper is to derive approximate analytical formulas (not requiring the solution of the cubic characteristic equation) for the gain of traveling wave tubes. The analysis starts with Pierce's (Traveling Wave Tubes, D. Van Nostrand, New York) gain expression replacing $2\pi CN$ by the new variable t and denoting $G \exp j2\pi N$ by the function $f(t)$ (otherwise Pierce's notations are used throughout). Defining the z-transformation as

$$Z\{f(t)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(kT)z^{-k} \quad (5)$$

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and assuming that $\delta_i T$ is small the following expression is derived:

$$Z\{f(t)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(kT)z^{-k} \approx \frac{1}{1+z^{-1}} + \frac{4z^{-1}}{T(1+z^{-1})^2} F\left(\frac{2}{T} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}\right) \quad (9) \quad \checkmark$$

where $F(s)$ is the Laplace transform of $f(t)$. Thus if in the Laplace transformation the variable

$$q = \frac{2}{T} \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-1}}$$

is used and then (9) is expanded into a power series of z^{-1} , the coefficient of z^{-k} gives the approximate values of the $f(t)$ function at $t = kT$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the problem of finding approximately the Laplace transform of $f(t)$. For

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this purpose $f(t)$ is approximated by a function $f_a(t)$ which is identical to $f(t)$ in the points $t = kT$ and whose Laplace transform can be obtained in a relatively simple form. This permits the derivation of recurrence formulas for gain where $f[(k+3)T]$ is expressed as a linear combination of $f[kT]$, $f[(k+1)T]$, and $f[(k+2)T]$. As an example, the gain is calculated as a function of CN for $d = 0$, $b = 1.4$, $QC = 0.5$, taking $T = 0.1$. The results show good agreement with those of Pierce. The author finally recommends the application of this method to all cases where the dispersion equation is a polynomial. There are 3 figures. ✓

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1962

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S/109/63/008/001/024/025
D266/D308

9.4230

AUTHOR: Golubentsev, A. F.

TITLE: A new method of determining the gain of traveling wave tubes

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v.8, no.1, 1963, 178-181

TEXT: The purpose of the paper is to derive an approximate formula for the gain of the traveling wave tube which does not require the solution of the characteristic equation. The starting formula is a contour integral representation of gain taken from an earlier paper of the author (Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1962, v. 7, no. 6, 1046). It is shown that this integral can be rewritten in the form of an integral along a path parallel to the imaginary axis. Comparing this integral with that obtained by inverse Laplace transformation it is found that $F(s)$ is the Laplace transform of $f(t)$ where

$$f(t) = G e^{j2\pi N t}, \quad t = 2\pi CN, \quad F(s) = \frac{(s^2 + p_2)}{(s^3 + p_1 s^2 + p_2 s + p_3)},$$

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*5/102/62/007/006/018/127

A new method of ...

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$$p_1 = j(b - jd); \quad p_2 = q; \quad p_3 = j[q(b - jd) + 1] \text{ and}$$

$$b, d, q = 4QC$$

are Pierce's parameters. According to D. Widder (Trans. Amer. Math. Soc., 1934, v. 36, no. 1, 107)

$$f(k+1)T \approx \frac{(-1)^k}{k!T^{k+1}} \left[\frac{d^k}{ds^k} F(s) \right]_{s = \frac{1}{T}} \quad (6)$$

where T is an interval on which the accuracy of the approximation depends. In order to avoid differentiation, a recurrence relation-

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A new method of ...

ship is derived by which $f(t)$ can be obtained by a finite number of arithmetic operations. Taking as an example $b = d = q = 0$, the gain is calculated and compared with Pierce's asymptotic expressions. Taking $T = 0.1$, the error is less than 1 db up to a gain of 35 db. There is 1 figure. X

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1962

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GOLUBENTSEV, A.F.

Evaluation of error in the determination of the amplification of
a traveling-wave tube using Quate's power series solution.
Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.7:1276-1279 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Traveling-wave tubes)

L 40364-66. EWT(1) JM

ACC NR: AP6014249

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0936/0938

AUTHOR: Golubentsev, A. F.; Minkin, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Minimizing the noise factor of a TW tube²⁵ with an allowance for the current precipitation at the delay-system entrance

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 936-938

TOPIC TAGS: TW tube, noise factor

ABSTRACT: The slight effect of current precipitation on the minimum noise factor of TW tubes has been noted by W. R. Beam (RCA Rev., 1955, 16, 551) and by B. A. McIntosh (Canadian J. Phys., 37, 285). This finding is criticized because it is based on the effect of the current precipitation only on the "noisiness" of the electron beam. If the current precipitation occurs only in the

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UDC: 621.385.632:621.391.822

Card 2/2 hs

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N., inzhener.

Conveyer motor for the coal industry. Vest.elektroprom. 18 no.3:13-14
'47. (MLRA 6:12)

1. "Kemerovugol'."
(Electric motors) (Coal-handling machinery)

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N.

21738

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. O puskatele konyeyernogo morota. Ugol', 1949,
No. 7, S. 32-33.

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

1. GOLUBEVSEV, A. N., Engr.

2. SSSR (600)

4. Mine Hoisting

7. Increasing the productivity of hoisting machines and some problem of the theory of mine hoisting.
Ugol' 27 No. 11, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

PETROV, Ya. V.; GALEEV, I. G.; GOLUBENTSEV, A. N.; Min. Engg.; LEYBOV, R. M., Docent.

Electricity in Mining

Comments on M. I. Ozernoi's book "Electric Engineering in Mines." Ugol' 28, No. 4, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

MOSKALEVICH, A.P.; GOLUBENTSEV, A.N., redaktor; ASTAKHOV, A.V., redaktor;
PROZOROVSKAYA, V.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Electric engineering in mining] Gornaya elektrotekhnika. Moskva,
Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 434 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Electricity in mining)

SOV/124-57-4-4966

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 146 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Golubentsev, A. N.

TITLE: An Equation for the Dynamic Equilibrium of a Machine Including the Elasticity of Its Component Members (Uravneniye dinamiki mashin s uchetom uprugosti ikh elementov).

PERIODICAL: Raschety, konstruirovaniye i ispytaniya gornyykh mashin. Nr 2. Moscow, Ugletekhizdat, 1955, pp 432-451

ABSTRACT: The paper suggests a method of solution and a closed equation for the determination of the elastic moment in any link of a dynamic system representing a machine during a transient process under the action of any external forces. The equation eliminates the necessity of calculating the intermediate arbitrary constants of integration and reduces the solution to the calculation of a few determinants. Damping is not taken into account.

V. N. Geminov

Card 1/1

Name: GOLUBENTSEV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich

Dissertation: Dynamics of machines with elastic connections

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

Affiliation: State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR
for New Technics.

Defense Date, Place: 22 May 56, Council of the Inst of Ferrous Metal-
urgy, Acad Sci UkSSR

Certification Date: 4 May 57

Source: BIRVO 15/57

25(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3091

Golubentsev, Aleksandr Nikolayevich

Dinamika perekhodnykh protsessov v mashinakh so mnogimi massami (Dynamics of Transient Processes in Machines With Many Masses) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 145 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Eds.: O.M. Kryzhanovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and P.Ya. Furer;
Chief Ed. (Southern Division, Mashgiz): V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and designers in the heavy machine-building industry.

COVERAGE: This book deals with the fundamentals of the dynamics of transient processes in the transmission trains of heavy machines. Consideration is given to the elasticity of machine elements. Examples of the practical application of the theory and examples of calculating transient processes in machines are presented. Special attention is given to vibrations in shaft-type machinery. The book also contains information on the synthesis of a machine by Chebyshev's method of optimum approximation, for the purpose

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Dynamics of Transient (Cont.)

SOV/3091

of obtaining the most favorable transient process. The method of normal coordinates is used for calculating the transient process. This permits the obtaining of closed solutions in the case of complex multimass systems with the use of simple classical methods for solving differential equations. D.I. Berenov, P.F. Papkovich, Yu.A. Shimanskiy, and N.I. Bezu-khov are mentioned as contributors to the field of the dynamics of transient processes. There are 15 references, all Soviet.

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2-25-60

VK/jb

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Ch. VII. On the Synthesis of Machines With the Minimum Dynamic Coefficient
[ratio of the moment of loads acting dynamically to the moment of
loads acting statically] in a Transient Process
29. Stating the problem
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31. On the minimum dynamic coefficient at constant external loads
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GOLUBENTSEV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk

Reduction of the distributed masses in hoisting units.
Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.5:10-12 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Hoisting machinery)

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. [Golubentsev, O.N.] (Kiyev)

Some mechanical characteristics of the resolvent of an
integral equation. Prikl.mekh. 6 no.3:263-271 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR.
(Integral equations)

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk

Resonance amplification of vibrations in cylindrical-drum mine
hoists. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.4:11-14 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Hoisting machinery--Vibrations)

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. [Golubentsev, O.N.] (Ripov)

Continuous method for analyzing transition processes. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Mekh. 7 no. 1:16-24 '61. (MMA 14:2)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR.
(Mechanics, Analytic)

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. [Golubentsev, O.M.] (Kiyev); LIKHOVID, P.I. [Lykhovyd,
P.I.] (Kiyev)

Resolvent of the integral equation of motion of high-order systems.
Prykl.mekh. 7 no.2:126-134 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR.
(Motion) (Integral equations)

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. [Golubentsev, O.M.] (Kiyev); DROGOVOZ, A.M.
[Drohovoz, A.M.] (Kiyev)

Limiting values of the parameters of an integral equation of
vibration. Prykl.mekh. 7 no.4:388-395 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR.
(Vibration)

SAVIN, Guriy Nikolayevich, akademik; GOROSHKO, Oleg Aleksandrovich;
- GOLUBENTSEV, A.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; REMENNIK,
T.K., red.; LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Dynamics of a wire of varying length, used in mine hoists]
Dinamika niti peremennoi k shakhtnym pod'emam. Kiev, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 331 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr. SSR (for Savin).
(Wire rope)

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. [Holubentsev, O.M.] (Kiyev); DROGOVOZ, A.M. [Drohovez, A.M.]
(Kiyev)

Criteria of aperiodic stability of motion. Prykl.mekh. 8 no.4:379-
388 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR.
(Motion)

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. [Golubentsev, O.M.]; CHIRKIN, V.P. [Chyrkin, V.P.]

A method for the reduction of differential equations. Dop. AN
URSR no.4:429-431 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. [Holubentsev, O.M.] (Kiyev); LIKHOVID, P.I. [Lykhovyd, P.H.]
(Kiyev)

Some properties of integral equations and the analysis of transient
processes. Prykh.mekh. 9 no.5:520-528 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. [Golubentsev, O.M.] (Kiyev); GUSAKOV, I.Z. [Husakov, I.Z.]
(Kiyev)

Dynamic damping of free vibrations. Prykl. mekh. 10 no.2:226-228
'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

GOLUBENTSEV, A.N. [Golubentsev, O.M.]

Random perturbations of a linear differential operator.
Dop. AN URSR no.2:144-146 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A.

Biochemical properties of methemoglobins produced by the action of
various agents. Vop.med.khim. 3:181-198 '51. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii Voenno-meditsinskoy akademii imeni
S.M. Kirova, Leningrad.
(METHEMOGLOBIN)

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A.

Hormonal regulation of carbohydrate metabolism in acute radiation sickness [with summary in English]. Med.rad. 3 no.3:35-37 My-Je '58
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects, (MIRA 11:7)
total-body, on carbohydrate metab., eff. of opinephrine & insulin (Rus))
(CARBOHYDRATES, metabolism
eff. of total-body x-irradiation, eff. of epinephrine & insulin (Rus))
(EPINEPHRINE, effects,
on carbohydrate metab. in total-body x-irradiated animals (Rus))
(INSULIN, effects,
(same))

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A.

Changes in the intestinal absorption of glucose in acute radiation
sickness. Med.rad. 3 no.4:86-87 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 86-87)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (GLUCOSE)

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A. (Moskva)

Total plasma iron content in dogs during the development of radiation sickness. Med.rad. 4 no.2:78-79 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(IRON, in blood,

eff. of x-ray induced radiation sickness in dogs

(Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,

blood iron in radiation sickness in dogs (Rus))

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A.

Changes in the glycogen content of rat organs in severe acute
radiation sickness. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.2:107-111 Mr-Apr '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

(GLYCOGEN, metab. eff. of expe. radiation sickness in rats (Rus))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.
on glycogen metab. in rats, severe radiation
sickness (Rus))

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A.; SHEVIREVA, N.A. (Moskva)

Biochemical changes in shock produced by combined effects of burn
trauma and total-body irradiation. Pat.fiziol.eksp.terap. 4 no.1:
14-19 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(SHOCK blood)

(BURNS blood)

(RADIATION INJURY blood)

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A.; SHEVYREVA, N.A.

Changes in glucose absorption in combined radiation lesions; general
irradiation combined with burns. Eksper. khir. 5 no. 3:57-58 My-Je
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

(GLUCOSE METABOLISM) (RADIATION SICKNESS)
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A.; SAZYKIN, G.V.

Tissue respiration and glycolysis in the development of acute
radiation sickness. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.1:49-52 Ja-F '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

(RADIATION INJURY exper.)

(TISSUE METABOLISM radiation eff.)

(CARBOHYDRATES metab.)

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A.

Early changes in the carbohydrate and phosphorus metabolism
under the influence of acute radiation and their pathogenic
significance. Med.rad. 6 no.8:51-56 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

GOLUBENTSEV, D.A.

Change in the amount of macroenergy phosphates in tissues in acute radiation sickness. Vop. med. khim. 7 no. 1:28-32 Ja-F '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

L 3662-66 EWA(j)/EWT(m)/EWA(b)-2 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015732

UR/0205/65/005/003/0415/0422

628.58 : 577.391

AUTHOR: Dzharak'yan, T. K.; Golubentsev, D. A.; Vladimirov, V. G.

TITLE: Effect of sulfur-containing radioprotective substances on biochemical changes in the irradiated organism

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 415-422

TOPIC TAGS: radioprotective agent, nucleic acids, cysteamine, adenosine triphosphoric acid, oxidative phosphorylation, ionizing radiation, spleen, thymus, intestine

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the prophylactic effect of cysteamine and its disulfide (cystamine) on nucleic acid, ATP, and on the processes of oxidative phosphorylation in radiosensitive tissues of rats (spleen, thymus, small intestine) after exposure to ionizing radiation. Whole-body irradiation (600-750 r) resulted in rapid and severe disturbance of oxidative phosphorylation and of ATP, DNA, and RNA metabolism in the radiosensitive tissues. Administration of cysteamine or its disulfide (75-100 mg per kg of animal weight) did not wholly prevent such impairment,

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L 3662-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5015732

although the degree of impairment was less than when the radioprotective agents were not used. The magnitude of the level of DNA in individual small lymphocytes of the spleen determined by ultraviolet cytospectrophotometry showed that the protective effect of cystamine is exerted at the cell level in the intact organism. The prevention of injury in many radiosensitive cells by cysteamine and cystamine probably explains the fairly rapid regeneration of the hemopoietic tissues. Since the changes in oxidative phosphorylation parallel those in ATP and nucleic acid metabolism during radiation disease and since these changes are weakened by radioprotective compounds, a close connection must exist between the disruptions of the biochemical processes studied. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S. M. Kirova, Leningrad (Military Medical Academy)

SUBMITTED: 17Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 035

OTHER: 018


Card 2/2

22672

S/198/61/007/002/001/004
D204/D303

24.4,200 1327, 1191, 1109

AUTHORS: Golubentsev, O.M. and Lykhovyd, P.I. (Kyyiv)

TITLE: The resolvent of the integral equation of motion of systems of a higher order

PERIODICAL: Prykladna mekhanika, v.7, no. 2, 1961, 126-134

TEXT: The authors consider the determination of the resolvent of the integral equation of the transition process for vibrating systems which consist generally of any number of masses with elastic connections. Cases of systems of 4 and 5 masses are discussed. For the general case of n masses: The n differential equation of 2nd order are first reduced to one equation of $2n$ -th order and then to an integral equation of Volterra's II type, the method being shown only in the example of the 4 mass system. The kernel is

$$K(t, y) = - \sum_{r=0}^{n-2} a_r \frac{(t-y)^{2r+1}}{(2r+1)!}$$

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S/198/61/007/002/001/004
D204/D303

The resolvent of the integral . . .

The second iteration of the kernel is found and put into a recurrent form, then the arbitrary m-th iteration and the resolvent, the later being

$$\begin{aligned}
 R(t) = \sqrt{a_0} & \left| \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \sum_{l=0}^m \binom{m}{l} \dots \sum_{j=0}^{m-l-\dots-l} \binom{m-l-\dots-l}{j} \times \right. \\
 & \underbrace{(n-3) \text{ сум (50-55)}}_{2m+2j+\dots+2(n-2)k-1} \times \\
 & \times c_1^l c_2^l \dots c_{n-3}^l \frac{1}{[2m+2j+\dots+2(n-2)k-1]!} + \\
 & + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k} \sum_{l=0}^{m-k} \binom{m-k}{l} \dots \sum_{j=0}^{m-k-\dots-l} \binom{m-k-\dots-l}{j} \times \\
 & \underbrace{(n-2) \text{ сум (50-55)}}_{2m+2j+\dots+2(n-2)k-1} \times \\
 & \times c_1^l c_2^l \dots c_{n-2}^l \frac{1}{[2m+2j+\dots+2(n-2)k-1]!} \quad (16)
 \end{aligned}$$

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S/198/61/007/002/001/004
D204/D303

The resolvent of the integral . . .

where $\tau = \sqrt{a_0}(t - y)$. A recurrence formula is given expressing R_n in term of R_{n-1} (resolvent for (n-1) mass system) and the second term of (16). It is intended to show in another paper that for engineering purposes it is sufficient to take into account only 2 or 3 first parameters of the system. There are 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mekhaniky AN URSR (Institute of Mechanics,
AS Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1960

Card 3/3

GOLUBENTSEV, O.M.

16.8000

S/198/62/008/004/002/006
D407/D301

AUTHORS: Holubentsev, O.M. and Drohovozy, A.M. (Kyyiv)

TITLE: On criteria of aperiodic stability of motion

PERIODICAL: Prykladna mekhanika, v. 8, no. 4, 1962, 379 - 388

TEXT: Aperiodicity criteria are obtained which are closer to the sufficient conditions of aperiodic motions than those obtained in earlier works. The characteristic polynomial is taken in the form

✓C

$$x^n + a_0 x^{n-1} + a_1 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} = 0. \quad (5)$$

It is assumed that all the coefficients of (5) are positive. A change of variables $x=a_0 y$ is effected and the notation $c_j=a_j / a_0^{j+1}$ is introduced. Thereupon polynomial (5) assumes the form:

$$y^n + y^{n-1} + c_1 y^{n-2} + \dots + c_{n-1} = 0. \quad (6)$$

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On criteria of aperiodic stability ... S/198/62/008/004/002/006
D407/D301

It is required that the roots of (6) be real and negative. After calculations, one arrives at the following criterion: The roots of polynomial (6) are real and negative, only if its coefficients satisfy the inequality

✓c

$$\frac{(n-1) \dots (n-k)}{(k+1)! n^k} \left[1-k \sqrt{1 - \frac{2n}{n-1} c_1} \right] \left(1+k \sqrt{1 - \frac{2n}{n-1} c_1} \right)^k \leq c_k \leq \frac{(n-1) \dots (n-k)}{(k+1)! n^k} \left[1+k \sqrt{1 - \frac{2n}{n-1} c_1} \right] \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2n}{n-1} c_1} \right)^k \quad (21)$$

The lower bound of the coefficients c_k can be written in more accurate form (expressed by inequality (22)). The accuracy of Euler's criteria for aperiodic stability is compared with the obtained inequalities ((21) and (22)). The comparison is effected by means of 2 examples: the cubic equation

Card 2/3

S/198/62/008/004/002/006
D407/D301

On criteria of aperiodic stability ...

$$x^3 + x^2 + c_1x + c_2 = 0. \quad (25)$$

and the polynomial of the 4-th degree

$$x^4 + x^3 + c_1x^2 + c_2x + c_3 = 0. \quad (26) \quad \checkmark c$$

The comparison showed that the proposed criteria are more accurate than Euler's criteria. Hence inequalities (21)(22) can be used for determining the values of the coefficients, so as to obtain aperiodic motions. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mekhaniky AS UkrRSR (Institute of Mechanics of the AS UkrRSR)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1962

Card 3/3

89241

S/048/61/025/001/007/031
B029/B067

9,6150 (also 1137, 1395)

AUTHORS: Kats, M. L., Gyúnsburg, K. Ye., and Gomlubentseva, L. I.

TITLE: Excitation of luminescence in activated alkali iodides at low temperature by means of excitons

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR . Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 1, 1961, 43-44

TEXT: The authors investigated the spectra of the excitation of luminescence by excitons since new experimental data are required for establishing a theory on energy migration in a crystal phosphor. Alkali-halide iodides were activated with divalent tin and lead ions. The investigation was made with phosphors with a KI and NaI base, whose exciton absorption bands lie in the range about 219 and 229 mμ, respectively. The excitation spectra were taken at +20°C and -150°C by means of a special cryostat mounted in an CΦ-4(SF-4) spectrophotometer which served as a monochromator. Studies of the excitation spectra of KI-Sn crystals showed an excitation band in the range of exciton absorption with a maximum at 219 mμ, and also a strong rise

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89241

S/O48/61/025/001/007/031
B029/B067

Excitation of luminescence...

in its intensity with decreasing temperature (Fig. 1). The rest of the bands are due to activating impurities. Similar bands within the range of exciton absorption were observed in the excitation spectra of KI-Pb and NaI-Sn crystals (Fig. 2). The activity of the bands about 219 mμ for KI and about 229 mμ for NaI increases with the content in activating impurities of the phosphors. In the absorption spectra of tin-activated alkali-halide crystals, the absorption bands of the activator decrease after exposure to X-rays and the intensity of luminescence of these crystal phosphors is reduced. This is due to the formation of non-luminescing atomic centers in tin. The activator bands in the excitation spectra of the potassium of the KI-Sn crystal, additively colored in the vapors, vanished on transition of the ion centers of tin to atomic centers. Simultaneously, the exciton bands of excitation vanished completely. The color of luminescence is the same in the case of both excitation in the activator bands and exciton bands. Changes in the absorption spectra of the crystal phosphor allow to draw conclusions as to the interaction of excitons with activators and thermal microdefects in the crystal lattice. The authors determined the absorption of the specimen before and after irradiation in the exciton band in order to ascertain the change in the absorption spectra of the

Card 2/5

89241

S/048/61/025/001/007/031
B029/B067

Excitation of luminescence...

XI-Sn crystal phosphors under the action of light from the range of self-absorption. Such an irradiation reduces absorption in the range of the activator bands. In crystal phosphors with divalent activators, interaction processes take place between excitons and activator centers, which excite the luminescing centers and give rise to singly-ionized or atomic centers. This is the reproduction of a lecture read at the Ninth Conference on Luminescence (crystal phosphors), Kiyev, June 20-25, 1960. There are 3 figures and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

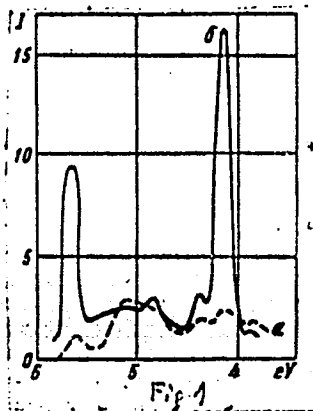
Card 3/5

89241

Excitation of luminescence...

S/048/61/025/001/007/031
B029/B067

Legend to Fig. 1:
KI-SnI₂ (0.075 mole% excitation
spectrum;
a) 20°C,
b) -150°C.



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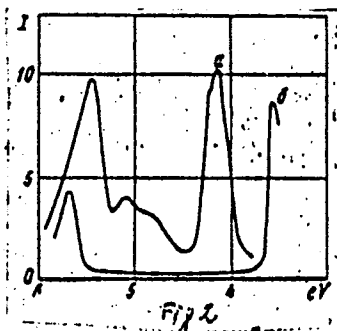
89241

S/048/61/025/001/007/031
B029/B067

Excitation of luminescence...

Legend to Fig. 2:

- a) NaI-Sn excitation spectrum;
- b) KI-Pb excitation spectrum at -150°C .



Card 5/5

AUTHOR: Kats, M.L.; Gynsburg, R.Ye.; Golubantsava, L.L.

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the influence on the luminescence of NaCl:Cu and NaCl:Pb phosphors of introduction of Ca or Sr ions. These phosphors are known to contain two types of luminescence centers, of which type (here called "type II") involves a lattice defect as well as an impurity ion. The authors of this paper are undertaking their effort to increase the concentration

called TYPE II / INVOLVES A LARGE AMOUNT OF
ADDITION OF DIVALENT IONS WAS UNDERTAKEN IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE THE CONCENTRATION
OF TYPE II CENTERS. THIS ATTEMPT WAS SUCCESSFUL, AND IT WAS FOUND THAT TYPE II

AP0009515

Similar quenching. Other effects were also observed. In particular

ACC NR: AP6013025

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0698/0700

AUTHOR: Kats, M.L.; Golubentseva, L.I.; Gyunzburg, K.Ye.

54
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Activator trapping centers in alkali halide crystals doped with lead ²¹ Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga 16-23 September 1965 ^{IV}

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 698-700

TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, alkali halide, sodium chloride, luminescence, absorption, x radiation, absorption spectrum, excitation spectrum

ABSTRACT: In earlier studies by the authors' group it was shown that x irradiation of lead-activated alkali halide crystals leads to reduction of the usual activator absorption and to the appearance of atomic absorption bands that peak at 254 mμ in NaCl:Pb and KCl:Pb and at 276 mμ in KBr:Pb. It was established that the centers responsible for these new absorption bands are electronic. In the present work there were investigated the spectra of NaCl:Pb phosphor after quenching from 500°C and higher temperatures. This treatment led to the appearance of two new excitation bands peaking at 232 and 328 mμ, while only a band at 328 mμ is evinced in the absorption spectrum. The peak of the luminescence band under excitation in this region is situated at 520 mμ. The intensity of the new excitation bands increases with temperature from which

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L 28321-66

ACC NR: AP6013085

the phosphor is quenched. The rate of quenching is also significant. Storage of the quenched phosphors at room temperature leads to decrease in the intensity of these bands and low-temperature anneal eliminates them completely. The spectral characteristics of the investigated NaCl:Pb phosphors are presented in a series of figures illustrating the effect of quenching and of the activator concentration. It was found that if an NaCl:Pb phosphor quenched from 350-400°C is x irradiated and then illuminated for several minutes by appropriate ultraviolet there also appear in its excitation spectrum bands at 232 and 328 mμ. On the basis of the experimental data it is concluded that in quenched crystal phosphors there may exist two types of activator trapping centers: divalent lead ions joined to a cationic vacancy and isolated Pb²⁺ ions. The 232 and 328 mμ excitation bands are associated with $^{1}S_0 \rightarrow ^{1}P_1$ and $^{1}S_0 \rightarrow ^{3}P_1$ transitions in the isolated divalent lead ions. Orig art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: C05/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 CC

L 28322-66

ACC NR: AP6013086

AUTHOR: Kats, M. L.; Gyunsburg, K. Ye.; Golubentseva, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Spectral characteristics of NaCl:Cu and KCl:Cu crystal phosphors and their water solutions
Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga 16-23 September 1965

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 701-703

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence center, crystal phosphor, alkali halide, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: It is known that profound similarity is observed in comparing the spectral characteristics of alkali halide crystals activated by heavy metal ions with their water solutions. For example in the case of Tl^{+} and Pb^{2+} the position of the absorption peaks in the wavelength scale virtually does not change in going from KCl:Tl (KCl:Pb) to the solution. This is explained by the fact that the complexes or quasi-complexes that form in these solutions are linked primarily by ionic bonds; in this case the electron shells of the interacting components essentially retain their individual characteristics. It was deemed of interest to determine whether a like analogy between the spectral characteristics of the crystal and the water solution

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obtains in the case of introduction of a metal that forms complexes with predominantly covalent bonds. Accordingly, in the present work there were compared the absorption spectra of NaCl:Cu and KCl:Cu crystal phosphors with their water solutions. Here there was not observed agreement between the positions of the absorption bands associated with type I centers. The absorption peaks of type I centers are situated at 254-255 mμ in the case of NaCl:Cu phosphors and at 260-262 mμ for KCl:Cu phosphors, whereas the peak of the absorption band of solutions is observed at 272-274 mμ in both cases. However, upon chilling to about -150°C there appears in the spectrum of unquenched NaCl:Cu crystal an additional band peaking at 272-274 mμ, i.e., coinciding with the absorption band of the solution. Analogous behavior is exhibited by the respective luminescence bands. It is inferred from the experimental data that type II centers, i.e., copper ions lodged in the vicinity of microdefects in the crystal lattice, are responsible for the 272 mμ absorption bands and the luminescence at 485-500 mμ. Water solutions of CuCl with an excess halide ion concentration do not luminesce at all at room temperature, but upon chilling to -140°C emit intense blue-green luminescence. It is concluded from comparison of the spectral characteristics of the respective solutions with the absorption and luminescence spectra of type II centers in NaCl:Cu and KCl:Cu phosphors that at least centers of one kind in these phosphors consist of complexes with predominantly covalent bonds. These complexes apparently form in the vicinity of defects in the crystal lattice. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 011/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 CC

L 04826-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6026971

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/002/0188/0191

AUTHOR: Gyunsburg, K. Ye.; Golubentseva, L. I.; Kats, M. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Absorption and luminescence centers in NaCl-Cu and KCl-Cu phosphor crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 188-191

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence center, crystal phosphor, alkali halide, CRYSTAL
ABSORPTION

ABSTRACT: An examination of data previously reported in the literature shows that the 272-274 nm absorption and 485-500 nm luminescence bands of copper-activated alkali-halide crystals are due to the so-called type II centers. In order to elucidate the structure of these centers, a study was made on NaCl-Cu and KCl-Cu phosphors to determine the relationship between these centers and the possibility of formation of complexes in the phosphors. To this end, absorption spectra of mixed aqueous solutions of CuCl and the alkali metal chlorides (KCl and NaCl) were taken. Comparison of these spectra with the absorption and excitation spectra of NaCl-Cu and KCl-Cu phosphors showed a complete similarity of the spectra of the solutions with the absorption bands of type II centers. If it is assumed that copper complexes with predominantly covalent bonds are formed in the solutions studied, one can deduce from this similarity that at least one kind of type II centers in NaCl-Cu and KCl-Cu crystals consists of complexes with predominantly covalent bonding. The formation of such complexes is

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.373.1

ACC NR: AP6026971

apparently possible in defect sites of the lattice, where ionic bonds are weak. Orig.
art. has: 5 figures. 16

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *gd*

124-1957-1-178 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Golubentsov, A. N.

TITLE: The Dynamics of Machines Having Elastic Couplings (Dinamika mashin s uprugimi svyazyami)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, presented to the In-t chernoy metallurgii AN USSR (Institute of the Metallurgy of Ferrous Metals, UkSSR Academy of Sciences), Dnepropetrovsk, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: In-t chernoy metallurgii AN USSR (Institute of the Metallurgy of Ferrous Metals, UkSSR Academy of Sciences), Dnepropetrovsk

1. Machines--Dynamics 2. Flexible couplings--Applications

Card 1/1

GOLUBENTSEVA Yu. V.

D'YAKOV, Mikhail Iudovich, akademik [deceased]; BELEN'KIY, N.G., obshchiy red.; DMITROCHENKO, A.P., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk, obshchiy red.; KONDYREV, V.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, obshchiy red.. V redaktsirovanii prinyimali uchastiye: GOLUBENTSOVA, Yu.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik, red. [deceased]; MYSYUTKINA, M.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; YEFIMOV, F.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; KABOZEV, S.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; BEDNARSKAYA, G.A., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Selected works in two volumes] Izbrannye sochineniya v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry. Vol.1. 1959. 515 p. Vol.2., 1959. 647 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhoz.nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for D'yakov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Belen'kiy). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormleniya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh (for Golubentseva, Mysyutkina, Yefimov, Kabozev).

(Agriculture)

GOLUBETS, I.

Cargo transshipment by the direct alternate in the Odessa harbor.
Mor. flot 22 no.10:6-8 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nachal'nik stantsii Odessa-port.

(Odessa--Cargo handling)

GOLUBEYS, I.M., inzhener (st.Izmail Odessko-Kishenevskoy zheleznoy dorogi)

Combined unloading and loading places for double operations. Tekh.zhel.
der.15 no.4:29-30 Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Railroads--Station service)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Forestry. Forest Cultures. K
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 10794
 AUTHOR : Golubets, M. A.
 INST. : Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences.
 TITLE : The Use of Common Spruce for Raising the Forest Productivity in the Flatland Part of Western Oblasts of Ukrainian SSR.
 ORIG. PUB. : Visnik sil'skogospod. nauki, Ukr. Akad. sil's'kogospod. nauk, 1958, No. 4, 51-56.
 ABSTRACT : Under the conditions of Prikarpat'ya, Naddnistrovskaya Depression and I'vovsko-Bereshanskoye watershed plateau, spruce is a secondary specie which may be widely introduced under the canopy of oak, oak-beech, beech-fir plantations or as an admixture (20-25%) in the composition of the main tree stand. Creation of pure spruce groves with the cutting age of 40 years is also expedient on a plateau. In Podol'ye, spruce is a valuable specie of the first and second stories, and here, it is recommended to

CARD: 1/2

-32-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515910006-4

CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10794
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : produce pure spruce groves on small areas and to introduce spruce under the canopy of oak during the period of the closing of the plantations. In Nadbugskaya Depression and Volynskaya forest steppe, spruce is the most valuable specie of the second story in the pine forests and groves. In cool and moist groupings, it may be introduced into the first story of pine plantations up to 30%. In western Poles'ye, at the border of the natural reproduction of spruce, it is necessary to preserve it in the form of island-like plantations and to introduce it under the pine canopy. — L. V. Nemmalov

CARD: 2/2

GOLUBETS, M. A., Cand of Agric Sci -- (diss) "The Spruce Tree in the
Flatlands of the Western Oblast of the USSR," Khar'kov, 1959, 15 pp
(Khar'kov Agricultural Institute im V. V. Dokuvhayev) (KL, 5-60, 128)

GOLUBETS, M. A.

Two subspecies of *Picea excelsa* Link and the problem of their ranges. Bot. zhur. 45 no.5:684-694 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut zemledeliya i zhivotnovdstva zapadnykh rayonov
USSR, L'vov.

(Ukraine--Spruce)

GOLUBETS, M.A. [Holubets', M.A.]; STOYKO, S.M.

Interuniversity conference on the study of the natural
resources of Podolia. Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no.1:113-114
'64. (MIRA 17:3)

9,4160 (also 1137, 1138, 1395)

20817

S/048/61/025/003/005/047
B104/B201

AUTHOR: Golubets, V.V.

TITLE: Some properties of sublimate screens made of zinc sulfide selenide

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya,
v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 325 - 326

TEXT: This is a reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), which took place in Kiyev from June 20 to 25, 1960. It is shown that the brightness of zinc sulfide selenide luminophores prepared by sublimation can be appreciably increased with a suitable choice of production conditions. The precise composition of the luminophore is $85\text{ZnS} \cdot 15\text{ZnSe} - 6 \cdot 10^{-5}\text{Cu}$. Sublimation was performed with a quartz vaporizer on a preheated glass base layer. Immediately after evacuation of the vacuum chamber, in which the sublimation took place, hydrogen chloride gas was introduced in a dosed amount simultaneously with sublimation. A sublimate screen was obtained in this manner, which exhibited a strong green luminescence under the action of an electron beam. The

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spectrum of this luminescence was examined by means of a cathode ray tube equipped with such a screen, under excitation by a steady electron beam with the aid of a monochromator and a photomultiplier. The spectral composition and the brightness of luminescence were found to depend upon the concentration of the hydrogen chloride gas in vacuum. Fig. 1 presents the change of the spectral composition of luminescence as a function of the HCl concentration. The intensity of luminescence first depends linearly on the HCl concentration; from 0.048 % HCl onward, the increase of intensity is somewhat slowed down, and attains a maximum at 0.057%. A further increase of the HCl concentration in the vacuum chamber causes a strong drop of intensity. The reason for this effect of HCl concentration upon the luminescence of this luminophore is said to be the creation of various conditions for the penetration of the activator into the fundamental lattice and the effect of HCl as a mineralizer. At 0.057 % HCl in the vacuum space the afterglow stays for $3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ seconds and the resolution of the screen described is 1.5 - 2 times as high as that of a deposited screen. The brightness attains 70 - 80% of that of deposited screens. Ye.I. Chernovetskaya is thanked for having prepared the luminophore, M.S. Paramonova and G.A. Zhirnova for their assistance. There are 1 figure and 4 referen-

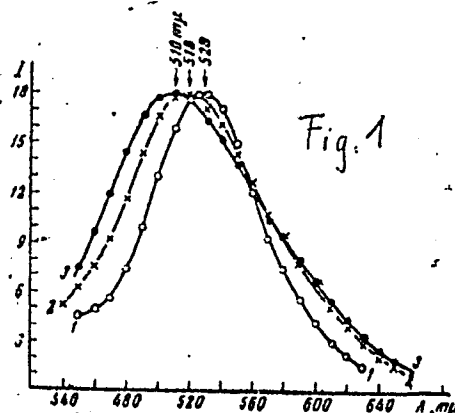
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Fig. 1: Change of the spectral composition of the luminescence of the screen considered here, as a function of HCl - concentration in the gaseous phase. Legend Curve 1: 0.019 %, Curve 2: 0.038 %, and Curve 3: 0.076 %. $U = 15 \text{ kv}$, $j = 0.03 \mu\text{a}/\text{cm}^2$.



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